

VCU MAGAZINE

Spring 1981



WALKERTON

Walkerton's resident poet, Gary R. Sange,
is capturing the town in words. Page 12.



Mitzpah Methodist Church, Walkerton, Virginia

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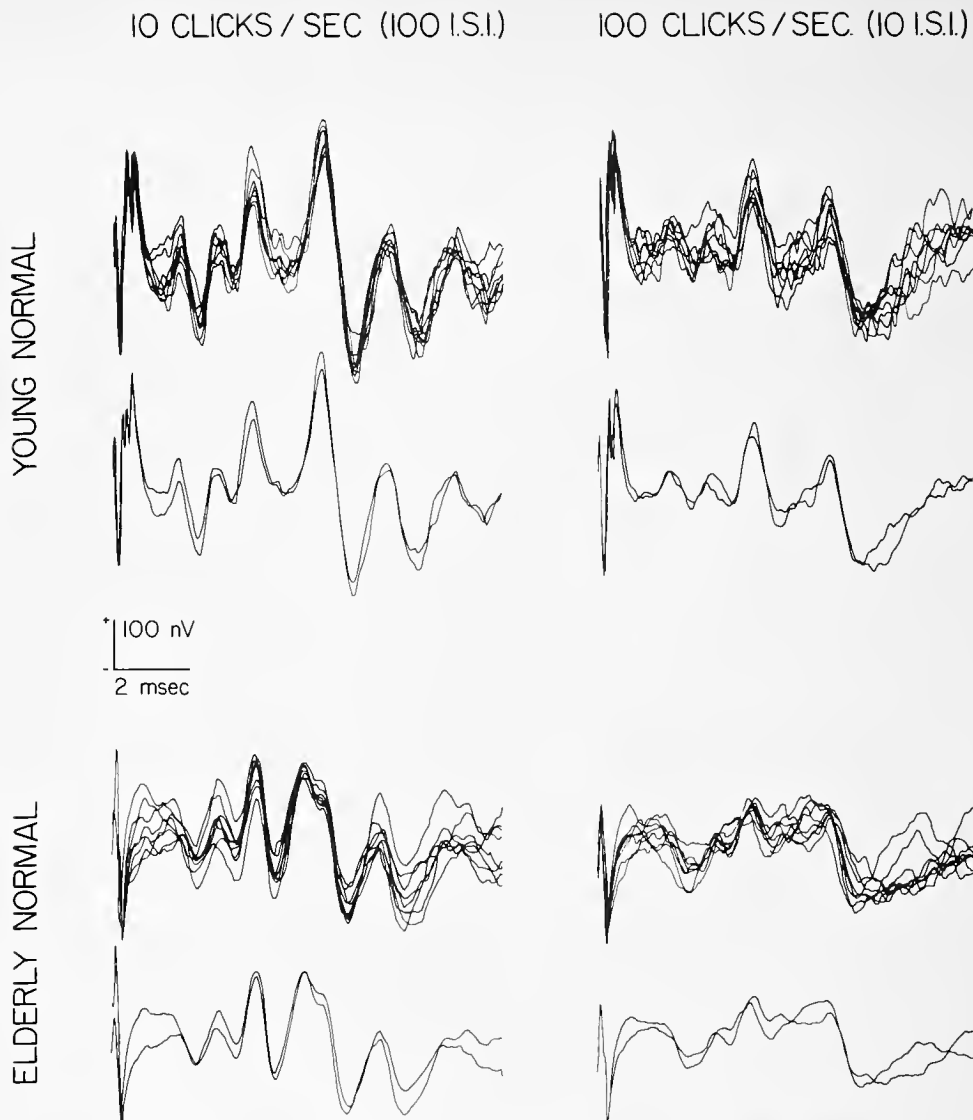
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The effects of stimulus rate on brain stem auditory evoked potentials. Repeated measures are overlapped to show response stability. (Harkin's unpublished data, 1981)

The twenty-nine year old woman was in a coma, and no one at MCV knew why. The EEG (electroencephalograph) showed no activity. A relatively new test, the evoked potential, was being administered to check if auditory, visual and tactile sensations were reaching the brain.

The technician began by measuring the woman's head to locate the middle of the skull. Then she marked this mid-point with an "X". Three electrodes would be used for the auditory response test. First, a conducting adhesive was applied to each electrode, and the electrodes were

First Cousin to the EEG

properly positioned.

The electrode wires were then plugged into an amplifier, which filters, amplifies and transmits the brain's electrical impulses to a computer.

Earphones were placed over the woman's ears. Only one ear at a time would be stimulated by a series of clicks. The computer was

programmed to send 2,000 clicks in a timed pattern—nine per second. Each electrode was checked again for placement and conductivity. The clicks were started, and the test began.

An oscilloscope screen connected to the computer was watched closely. The straight horizontal green line on the screen changes after each click. If the comatose woman's brain activity is normal, the final electrical wave pattern will consist of about seven waves in a definite pattern. The brain's response to the clicks was registered within 10 milliseconds of each stimulus.

Computers which can average

these very low amplitude electrical responses have only recently been developed. The computer takes the brain's response to each of the 2,000 clicks; adds them together, since the brain's response is constant each time a response is repeated; and divides by the number of stimuli. Background electrical waves, (eg: electroencephalogram) which are 100 times larger than the impulses being registered, are random and negate themselves in the averaging process.

The woman's auditory wave pattern indicated her right ear and its pathway to the brain were normal. A separate test on the left ear also indicated there was no damage.

The technician then moved the electrodes to new locations and darkened the room to check the visual pathway. A black and white checkered screen flickered at the patient at the rate of 100 times per second. After this test was completed, once for each eye, the results showed her visual pathways were normal.

The last testing sequence used a mild shock stimulus to check the nervous system and the spinal cord. This shock does not hurt patients. Again, the tests showed the woman's brain was receiving impulses.

The neurologist then inferred that the coma was not structural but was caused by a toxic problem. In four days, the woman did regain consciousness, and the cause of the coma was determined to have been toxic—an overdose of drugs.

Dr. Larry A. Isrow, assistant professor neurology, (medicine 1971) notes "if the evoke is normal, and if the patient does not have complications, the person has a chance of doing well."

All of the evoked potential tests are passive; the tests do not use needles or an anesthetic. Anyone, including an infant, can be tested; the only requirement is that the patient be relaxed.

The evoked potential tests measure samples of brain electrical activity from electrodes placed on the scalp. Methods for measuring brain evoked potential activity

were first described in 1947. However, with the advent of more sophisticated technology in the 1970s, great advances were made in the clinical utility of the evoked potential technique. Assessment of brain stem and spinal cord function could then be made.

The evoked potential differs from its "first cousin" the EEG because the EEG records random spontaneous electrical activity of the brain cortex, whereas, the evoked potential measures the brain's response to a time controlled external stimulus. Information of this type may shed more light on brain activity of sub-cortical nuclei and pathways as well as the cortex itself.

Hearing or vision problems in infants, areas where tumors have grown, multiple sclerosis, and toxic reactions can be identified by this testing process. One major research area at MCV Hospitals is the use of the evoked potential tests to assist physicians in determining treatment for a patient with massive head injury.

By doing evoked potential tests on comatose or head injured patients, physicians can determine the extent of injury and predict how well the patient will recover from the trauma. In some instances, physicians use the tests to determine the efficacy of treatment for comatose patients and to monitor the progress of physical therapy for these patients.

As a head injured patient's overall neurological condition improves, worsens, or remains stable, the physician analyzes the evoked potentials for changes in the wave pattern. These findings are compared to readings from normal persons and assist in pinpointing additional areas for intervention by a physician.

By using these tests the physician can determine if the problem is in the brain or spinal cord or even more peripheral. According to Dr. Richard P. Greenberg, M.D., Ph.D., assistant professor of neurosurgery, (Ph.D. physiology 1978), he became interested in evoked potentials because "the EEG is not as useful as evoked potentials in comatose head injury patients. It will not tell

you if the auditory system is intact or if the 8th nerve is severed nor whether there is spinal cord or brain stem involvement."

Greenberg notes that MCV has approximately 75 head injured patients each year, and the average hospital stay is three months in acute to subacute care units. With evoked potentials, various treatments and their efficacy can be monitored. Furthermore, prediction of patient outcome in the first few days following head injury can be accomplished with great accuracy using evoked potentials.

"Evokes are a fabulous predictor of outcome, and of the chance a group of neurons have of recovering or dying," says Greenberg. "We already know that a mild abnormality will get better," adds Greenberg, "and that a moderate one takes longer. We can now assume that if an evoke is normal or close to normal that the brain around the electrode site might also be well."

In the gerontology department, Dr. Stephen W. Harkins, associate professor of gerontology and psychiatry, has been involved in evoked potential research for approximately nine years. His tests on the elderly are trying to determine if normal and abnormal processes of aging can be distinguished using evoked potentials. "What is clear," says Harkins, "is that senile persons do have a delayed response to a given stimulus." He is also evaluating evoked potential data to determine if psychological factors influence the brain's reactions. To date Harkins has found no definitive reason for slower responses in the senile elderly, other than their age, but suggests that it might be due to chemical (neurotransmitter) changes.

In the future, evoked potentials may provide a better method to analyze brain abnormalities; a system for determining treatment in intensive care units; early identification of birth defects; understanding the aging process; and a method to study the brain's actual thought processes. ☼



America's anti-Russian feelings, which have lain dormant for years, have surfaced again in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Soviet involvement in the Middle East, recent events in Poland, and American perceptions that the Russians are trying to forge ahead in a renewed arms race. This is unlike the interest generated by Sputnik in 1957 or Detente in 1972; this time Americans are less curious than hostile.

Certainly the Soviet Union is more familiar to us now than it was twenty years ago. Tens of thousands of Americans have toured parts of Russia. Picture books, television programs, and articles in the printed press filed by American correspondents from the Soviet Union have provided a much greater familiarity with Russia than was possible in the Stalin era. Yet this familiarity remains deceptive. We know enough about the Russians to take the sharp edge off our curiosity, but when we begin to analyze how much the average American understands about how the Soviet Union really ticks, about how its social and economic systems work, or even about what issues matter most to Russians, we quickly probe the limits of our understanding.

If, as Alexander Pope claimed, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," Americans need to lessen that danger by drinking more deeply of Russian and Soviet studies in order to answer more accurately the question now often put to specialists in the Soviet area: What are the Russians going to do next? Underlying this question is often the unstated assumption that whatever the Russians do will be calculated to have the worst possible effect on the United States and that those calculations will succeed. Today there is a widespread fear in the United States that the Russians are on the offensive everywhere, having

The Bear Facts. The Potential for Turmoil.

By George E. Munro

their way in the world, and capable of gaining whatever goal they set for themselves. As is the case with most fears, this phobia results from exaggeration of dangers, from misunderstanding, and from failure to maintain proper perspective. To counteract our fears, we need to have a look at Soviet realities. What we will find is a system every bit as full of anxieties, problems, and shortcomings as our own, and one furthermore that has built into it less flexibility and adaptability to meet unexpected crises and long-term maladies. With this improved understanding, we will be able to appreciate more accurately the range of potential actions open to the Soviet system when it is confronted with changing world conditions.

To begin with, there is the problem of an aging leadership. The present leaders have held power for more than sixteen years and are in their mid-seventies. They are the last of the world's leaders for whom the most important event of their lives was World War II. In virtually every other country the torch of leadership has been passed to a genera-

tion that participated only marginally in the war, but for Soviet leaders the experiences of 1941-1945 continue to be the mold that shapes their perception of the post-war world. When power changes hands in Russia, it is certain to pass to men of the younger generation, who will see things quite differently from the veterans of Stalingrad, Kursk, and Berlin. The Great Fatherland War, as World War II is known in the USSR, may finally be allowed to recede into the background, which may bring profound changes for Soviet society.

Judging from the impressions of western political scientists who have met and talked with leaders of this generation, they will be more "careerist," more coldly cynical about the applicability of Marxism-Leninism to the management of Soviet power, less concerned with sharing the fruits of production with all Soviet workers than with appropriating a large share for themselves. They will also be career bureaucrats, trained by long years of service not to take chances, to cover themselves whenever making a decision, to do what the common wisdom of their field of specialty calls for. We will not likely see another Nikita Khrushchev.

The most serious problem that will face future leaders of the Soviet Union will be economic. Since the years of extremely rapid recovery and expansion after World War II, the rate of growth of the Soviet economy has been levelling off; whereas in the past gross inefficiencies could be tolerated, this is no longer so, and the rate of productivity has increasingly preoccupied planners responsible for assuring future growth. To put the problem briefly, the Soviet economy is labor intensive, and the rate of output per worker is low, creating an artificial labor shortage. The most effective solution to this

problem thus far has been to add more workers to the labor force rather than increase productivity per worker. (The latter has been tried but with little success.) As long as there were women to be added to the labor force or young hands coming of age at an ever increasing rate, low labor productivity could be overlooked. However, women are now almost fully absorbed into the labor force, and since the mid-1950s the birth rate has been declining. The resultant relative labor shortage has constricted output.

There have been efforts to increase labor effectiveness. The daily press continually exhorts workers to meet goals, to exceed quotas, to fulfill plans. Heavy news coverage is given to factories that surpass planned production. Anniversaries of memorable national events (the liberation of Kiev, Lenin's birthday, the establishment of the USSR, etc.) and days set aside to honor various groups (Soviet Army Day, the Day of the Young Communist League, Steelworkers Day, etc.) are drummed into occasions to renew one's fervor to meet and exceed plans. The effect of such continual harping on the same theme is to deafen the ears of workers to the message; far from increasing their enthusiasm, these daily doses of inspiration move them very little, if at all.

Even when factories meet the goals set for them, the country has enormous difficulties getting goods to market. The rail system is heavily used and quite efficient. Indeed, it operates almost at full capacity and can not bear much more of the burden of moving goods. Where the Soviets are lacking is in their highway system and air transport facilities. To a considerable degree, these shortcomings have been laid upon them by climate and geography.

The weather is so harsh on concrete and asphalt roadways in the severe northern climate of Russia that the expense of building and maintaining a vast network of highways capable of handling transport truck traffic has been prohibitive. The enormous distances that have to be covered from point of production to market is a factor too. Of course the Russians realize they are far behind other industrialized countries in the development of transportation facilities, but shortage of capital and natural obstacles prevent their closing the gap. The "eighteen-wheelers" which have become common sights in Western Europe and North America only began to make their appearance in Moscow in the mid-1970s, and these were vehicles, by and large, that had been driven in from Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, and elsewhere.

Another problem with productivity is alcoholism. Soviet sociologists have been quite cautious about publishing their findings on this subject, but the national weakness for the bottle is well known. The alcoholic workman is a stock character in anecdotes, short vignette jokes that are uniquely Russian. Once I asked an architect friend in Moscow, who had introduced me to her work and that of several friends, why it was that with so much talent, modern Soviet buildings are designed so drably and unimaginatively. Her answer was that construction workers are incapable of following instructions that vary from those for the standard, simple design of precast buildings, because they are usually drunk on the job. A result of architects' attempts to vary building plans was, for example, the highly publicized apartment building erected a few years ago in Moscow. It had verandas neatly projecting from apartments

on each floor, but with solid brick walls behind them, with no doors to provide entry or exit.

Equally serious are the dilemmas in agriculture. Attempting to establish self-sufficiency in a northern agricultural belt climatically equivalent to the Dakotas and Saskatchewan, Soviet farmers frequently fall victim to bad weather. In recent years, roughly one harvest in three has fallen far short of expectations. It should be noted that this is not uniquely a Soviet problem; privately owned agriculture in the czarist era suffered similar shortfalls, which are not all that unfamiliar to farmers in Saskatchewan. Agricultural self-sufficiency simply cannot work in Russia, with more than 260 million mouths to feed, yet the planners persist in trying to establish it.

Besides climatic hindrances, Soviet agriculture faces the problem of traditional backwardness. Basic mechanization is still under way. The lives of farmers are hard, and young people leave if they can. The resultant labor shortage, particularly in times of harvest, leads to stop-gap solutions. Potatoes, for example, a major crop in parts of northern Russia, have to be harvested by hand. Because there are not enough peasants to do the work, students from universities and institutes are dismissed from classes and take to the fields for two or three weeks each fall. One can imagine how seriously they take their work and how much wear and tear they put on machines and draft animals. Military units are also used at harvest time, and commanders are known to lament the time lost to training and preparation while soldiers are slogging through the fields each autumn.

Because of these and many other problems, the Soviet economic system has proven in-

capable of supplying Soviet citizens with the goods and services that people in other industrialized nations have come to regard as necessities. If the period from the 1930s through the 1960s could be termed one of rising expectations, as Soviet citizens patiently waited until the day when socialist production would surpass capitalist production, then the years since the 1960s have comprised a period of delayed expectations. Whether this delay will bring on an era of falling expectations, with such attendant problems as have recently surfaced in Poland, only time will tell. The ability of the Soviet government to hide labor unrest from the prying eyes of the west has perhaps led us falsely to assume that workers are quiescent in Russia. Unsubstantiated reports indicate otherwise; since the early 1970s reports have persisted that workers have staged wildcat strikes in city after city. As shortages of meat, eggs, cheese, fresh vegetables, and other products become more severe, the Soviet leadership will be tested more sharply at home than it has been for several decades.

As if economic difficulties are not enough, the Soviet leadership also has to worry about nationalist or sectionalist sentiment. Although in many respects the Soviet policy toward nationalities must be regarded as enlightened and well-conceived, its implementation has not always been seen as such by non-Russians. Most familiar to us is the plight of Soviet Jews, who since 1967 have been striving for, and sometimes winning, the right to emigrate. Nationalism is also a potent force in the Ukraine, which alone of the component republics of the USSR could probably exist on its own and compete economically with the other developed nations of the world. The Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, in-

corporated into the USSR in 1940 and again after 1945, have populations that feel a closer kinship with non-Russian Europe than with their Soviet fellow-citizens. Nationalism runs high there and is often linked with religious movements. Small groups identified in the press as "anti-Soviet" are frequently discovered and disbanded. A similar, yet different, situation exists in Central Asia and parts of the Caucasus, where the non-Russian population of Azerbaidzhanis, Turkmen, Uzbeks, Tadzhiks, Kazakhs, and others share an Islamic heritage and now comprise well over twenty per cent of the USSR's population. Their share of the total is increasing and with it, fears of the Slavic element in the population that they will join in the new Islamic revolution that has been sweeping the Muslim world from Turkey to Indonesia. Not without reason did General Sir John Hackett postulate in his recent novel *The Third World War* that the conflict would end with a dismemberment of the Soviet Union which found its origin in the Central Asian republics.

Taking these issues of leadership, economic difficulties, and nationalism into consideration and returning to the original question of what the Soviets will do next, it is clear that domestic issues will strongly limit and define Soviet actions internationally. Increasingly, affairs at home are taking on the appearance of a permanent crisis. The official attempt to maintain a fever pitch in running the economy only adds to that sense. Soviet leaders have to be concerned primarily with maintaining themselves in power, especially in light of the changes Polish workers have been able to effect, not just in 1980, but earlier in 1970 and 1956. Will heightening fears for the successful continuation of the regime lead to greater

use of the carrot or of the stick? What happens when the stick no longer frightens the donkey or when the stockpile of carrots runs out?

It is likely that the Soviet international posture in the near future will reflect more than anything else the desperate desire to hold onto power at home. In my opinion, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was undertaken not for offensive reasons but out of fear that the Islamic revolution would spread to Soviet territory. By the same token, whatever response the Soviets eventually make to the unrest in Poland—unclear at this time—will be measured first of all for their impact (and for the impact of what is *not* done) at home, in the Soviet Union. Soviet leaders seem to have a terrible inferiority complex, as if they are unsure of their own legitimacy or unsure that their people are convinced of it. For this reason they take every opportunity to show they are indeed men of the stature of world leaders and deserve to wield the power they do. Many of these feelings are masked by Soviet insistence on using the term "security" in their diplomacy. Security is a genuine concern of Russians, who three times in this century have thrown back invasions of their homeland. But security means so much more to the Soviet leadership. It means their jobs. ❀

Dr. George E. Munro, associate professor of history, teaches a survey course of Russian history, including the Soviet period. Munro has spent approximately 1 1/2 years in the Soviet Union doing research. He has also led five VCU tours to Russia. Of the tours, Munro notes, "It is important to continue these, because we inform the Soviets of U. S. opinions through conversations with the tour guides and others."

Winning was Easy

By Dennis W. Johnson



The pomp and excitement of the Inauguration ceremonies are over, and we are into the second month of the new Republican administration. At times exciting, at times boring, the lengthy 1980 election season treated spectators to long, grueling months of money raising and speech making, of platforms and promises, and of spectacular and silly antics. The taxing, trying, lengthy campaign was for Ronald Reagan the easy part—he knew his opposition, he knew the odds, he knew what had to be done in order to win. Now comes the real test, being President.

A few points stand out about the 1980 election. Like the 1976 election, this one started early, two years before election day when Congressman Philip Crane of Illinois became the first candidate to announce his intention to be our next President. Again, like 1976, we had a bumper crop of candidates. Four years ago, there were about a dozen Democrats vying for their party's nomination; this time around about a dozen Republicans wanted the nomination. This high number of Presidential candidates can in part be attributed to changes in federal campaign laws. The law now allows Presidential candidates to earn matching federal funds. Candidates ranged from the hopelessly unknown Benjamin Fernandez, to the political re-treads Robert Dole and John Connally, to the promising national candidate Howard Baker.

For the first time since 1968, a strong third-party candidate emerged. John Anderson was, in a way, a "sour grapes" candidate; he could win none of the Republican primaries, so he bolted to form his own independent candidacy. Like George Wallace in

1968, Anderson expected to make substantial inroads into both the Democratic and Republican parties. In a moment of sheer political fantasy and wishful thinking, the *New Republic* magazine even argued that Anderson could win. Wallace was far more successful, but both achieved only a small following on election day.

The campaign brought the long-anticipated debut of Edward Kennedy as a presidential contender. Since 1968 Kennedy's name had been mentioned; this time he finally took the plunge—against a President of his own party. Polls showed Kennedy with a huge lead over Carter, but once he formally announced in November 1979, things fell apart. To begin with, Kennedy appeared as a stumbling and wooden candidate. Then the hostages were taken, and our attention focused on Carter as the embattled leader of the country. And Kennedy lost primary after primary. What we will most remember Kennedy for is his tenacious campaigning, his maneuverings at the convention, and his stirring valedictory speech. The overall impression Kennedy left: he'll be back.

Big money again played an important role in this election, but with mixed results. The Republicans spent far more than the Democrats on television advertising, and this helped to cultivate Reagan's natural advantage as a convincing, sincere candidate. But big money did not always produce big results. Faith in the democratic process is restored when a candidate, like John Connally, lavishly spends his own money rather than opting for matching federal funds (and the controls that go with them), shells out eleven million dollars and still buys only one delegate to a national convention.

Critics of the news media have

been telling us for years that television emphasizes who-won/who-lost, slips of the tongue, and irrelevancies, and does not cover issues and substance. In 1980 television again failed to live up to its potential of helping us learn about the candidates and what they stand for.

More public opinion polls appeared than in any previous election. Curiously the final polls, published in newspapers and announced on television, just a few days before the election were far off the mark. None of them indicated the margin with which Reagan would beat Carter. Perhaps one reason for such a discrepancy was the large number of people undecided until the last minute. For a significant portion of the population, the decision was made in the voting booth.

A tremendous increase in both numbers and influence of political action committees occurred during this election. These corporate, labor, and ideological interest groups spent millions of dollars on independent campaigns (hence skirting federal restrictions) for their favored candidates and causes. Two of these groups had never been heard of before but received considerable attention, the Moral Majority and NCPAC (the National Conservative Political Action Committee). Like dandelions after a late spring shower, the political action committees seemed to sprout all across the political horizon. We will probably see more of these organizations in future congressional and Presidential elections.

This election also swept away the old guard of Democratic liberalism in the Senate. Not only did the Democrats lose control of the Senate, but the mood and

direction of Congress changed markedly, and an era of public policy guided and directed by the Democratic moderate and liberal elements is over.

This election had a consistent pattern: the tendency of political analysts and opponents to underestimate the strength and attractiveness of Ronald Reagan. Hale Champion's guest editorial in the *Washington Post* this past August warned complacent Democrats. When Champion served California's Governor Pat Brown in 1966, the Democrats brushed Reagan aside as a weak opponent and when Reagan made his strong bid for the Presidency in 1976, both Ford and the national press counted him out long before the voters had. David Broder, considered one of the most prescient of Washington journalists, confessed to the same oversight. He and most other national correspondents saw Howard Baker and others as the key contenders during the early primaries of 1980. Ronald Reagan was rarely mentioned and was practically written off after losing to George Bush in the Iowa caucus. Yet, Reagan won big. Not by the landslide many commentators trumped-up during the euphoria of post-election analysis, but the win was clear, decisive, and convincing. This was the easy part.

Ronald Wilson Reagan: underdog, political neophyte in his successful run for the governorship of California in 1966; for eight years the controversial and fairly capable chief executive of the largest state in the union; darling of the Republican right-wing in the late sixties and seventies; unsuccessful Presidential spoiler in 1968; unsuccessful candidate with a dedicated

right-wing core of believers in 1976; presumed superannuated elder statesman of his party's faithful Right.

Reagan came to the Presidency—as his predecessor and opponent had done four years earlier—an outsider. His understanding and familiarity with foreign affairs issues are vague at best and his knowledge of the complexities of economics and public policy is sketchy. The problems he faces at home and abroad are many and monumental. The eleven week, cram course transition period began the political education of Ronald Reagan.

These weeks between the sweet celebrations of victory and the solemn ceremony of Inauguration Day are extraordinarily busy ones for the President-elect and his key transition team advisors. Cabinet secretaries must be appointed and hundreds of executive-level positions must be filled. Unlike parliamentary systems of government that have governments-in-the-waiting, our presidential form emphasizes the clean sweep. In a very short period of time, the new President must make careful selections for important policy-making positions. Such selections could constitute a full-time job for the new President, but even more important for Ronald Reagan during this time, he had to become familiar with the issues and processes of national government.

Reagan came to the Presidency with a fairly clear idea of the role of national government in American life and the leadership position of the President. These general conceptions will soon be put to the test, but Reagan does not have an intimate knowledge of Washington power, of which buttons to push, of which pitfalls to beware. He may face long months, perhaps years, of ineffectiveness and isolation unless he quickly grasps the nuances and

levers of power in the nation's capital.

During the transition time Reagan had to build contacts within his party and within that of the opposition. The Congress is divided, with Republicans controlling the Senate and Democrats controlling the House. If there is one lesson learned from the Carter years, it is the President needs all the help he can get from Congress. Reagan cannot afford to be alone in the White House; he must not repeat Carter's mistake of avoiding his legislative allies and ignoring his legislative opponents. The problems he faces, especially in domestic politics, are complex and controversial; he will have to use all of his political and intellectual resources.

During the transition time, he also needed a crash course on American foreign policy, since he did not have a well-developed foreign policy framework while a candidate. He cannot afford to be without one now. Domestic issues, such as tax cuts, energy policies, or environmental controls, afford the President some luxury of time. These concerns are important, but they need not be resolved overnight, and the short-term stakes are not usually that high. Foreign affairs offer no such luxury: an irrational turn of events in Iran, an invasion of Poland by the Soviet army, an unanticipated military coup in a friendly country—each of these possibilities require quick and decisive responses by the President. They above all require responses developed from a background of wise counsel; intimate knowledge of the policy options and strengths and weaknesses of the opposition; and most important of all, a well-developed sense of America's short- and long-range foreign policy objectives.

In November 1980, the voters gave Ronald Reagan their vote of confidence (perhaps I should note that fifty-one percent of fifty-three percent of all eligible voters did). He campaigned on the vague theme, New Beginnings, and many who supported and worked for him are now looking for the pay off—new directions in domestic and foreign policy.

But I am sure most campaign promises will not come to fruition. If public opinion studies are correct, a President is usually in his strongest and most popular position the day he is sworn into office. From that point through the long months that follow, the President, no matter who he is, loses support. The fifty-one percent of the voters who supported Reagan in November is an artificial coalition, one that cannot be sustained unless the President has political skill and wisdom to produce.

Who might be most disappointed? The remnants of the Democratic liberal wing, of course, would appear to be the natural political enemy, but the greatest disappointment might come from the earliest and most committed group of supporters—the Republican right wing. Leaders of the conservative coalition were feeling their oats as they celebrated the defeats of Senate liberals and quickly took credit for the election of President Reagan. Just as quickly they put Reagan on notice that they expected their brand of politics to be standard form for the new administration. However, if Reagan follows his political instincts and his practice as governor, he will make efforts to accommodate the center of the ideological spectrum. Even when Reagan was a candidate, we saw his metamorphosis from arch-conservative to political moderate. Reagan knows he can move from the Far Right—these people have no one else to turn to. For Reagan

the smartest thing to do is chip away at traditional Democratic party supporters, and that means political moderation.

Reagan's campaign slogan, New Directions, flies directly in the face of one very important element of political reality. There is an immense amount of continuity in national public policy. Programs have been created by past administrations and will continue to function under this one: budgets for programs and agencies have already been set for the first year of Reagan's administration, certain funds have already been authorized for three or four years down the road, career civil servants have vested interests in keeping alive and fostering projects they administer, and the sheer enormity and diversity of the federal agenda makes for considerable policy continuity.

In the domestic arena, probably the most compelling problem for Reagan is that he is not the only center of political power. Obviously, one of our greatest problems is America's economic ills: inflation, high unemployment, low productivity, and dependency on foreign goods. Reagan and his advisors have no clear cut solution to any of these ills, and even if they did, the President alone cannot implement such goals. Congress, through various committees, Finance, Ways and Means, Budget, Appropriations, and others; a platoon of agencies within the bureaucracy; and the Federal Reserve Board all have direct responsibility for such economic issues. As one expert on the Presidency has noted, in no other industrial country in the world does the President have so much responsibility for the country's economic condition and in no country does the President have so few controls.

Reagan will find intense opposition forming around some of his

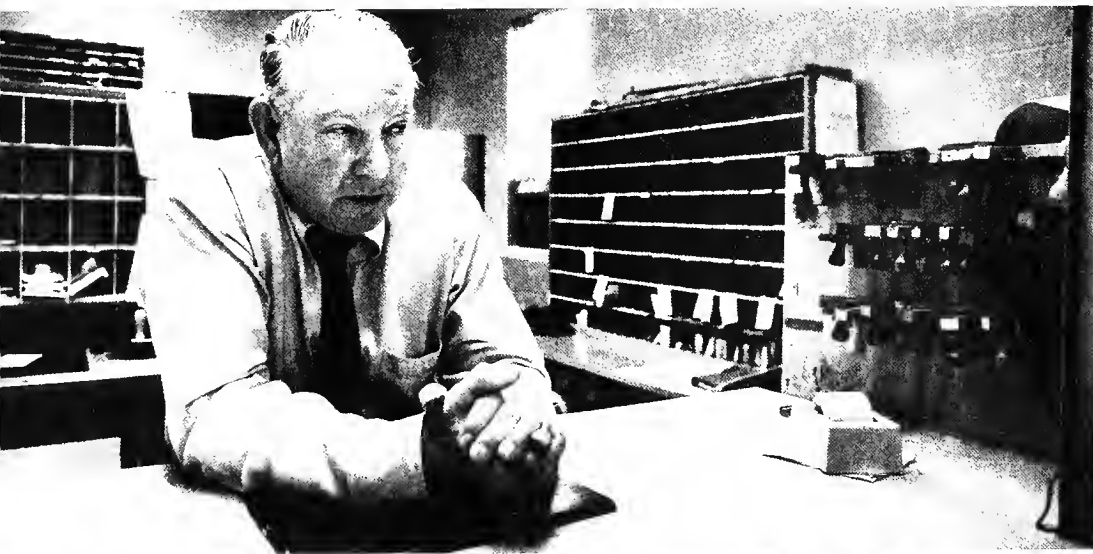
domestic policy stances. The large and formidable education lobby will be fighting for its life in face of Reagan's promise to eliminate the new Department of Education. Just as in the Carter administration, energy issues will pit almost intractable forces against each other, with billions of dollars of profits at stake. Environmental groups will also increase political pressure as they prepare to do battle with Reagan's stance on issues. Deregulation, tax cuts, balanced budgets, the Chrysler bail out—these nagging issues alone will provide Reagan with a considerable political challenge.

If we are to see "new directions" from the Reagan administration, they will most likely come where political opposition is the least and where the stakes are the highest—foreign affairs, arms limitations talks, Afghanistan, Poland, OPEC, China-Taiwan, Latin America. How long a grace period our allies and enemies will give the new President remains to be seen.

A survey of the election, transition, and first few weeks of his new administration might pose other questions for us: Do we expect too much from our leader? Can a good campaigner become a good President? Can those persistent problems of economic stagnation ever be solved by any President?

The easy part was indeed the winning. These questions and foreign crises, especially the Poland crisis of last fall, make me wonder why Reagan, or anyone else, would want the horrible burden of being President. ☼

Dr. Dennis W. Johnson, assistant professor of political science, teaches a course on the Presidency. He also taught one on the 1980 election and the role of mass media. Johnson was frequently on radio and television during the past election season for his campaign analysis.





Walkerton, Virginia, a small town consisting of a main road with two houses, a general store and a post office, has a resident poet.

Gary R. Sange, assistant professor of English, moved into one of the two houses over two years ago.

The 156 persons who live around downtown Walkerton don't quite know what to make of Sange and his occupation, but Sange and his family were accepted almost immediately into the community.

Sange feels one reason they may have been accepted so soon is because he joined the Walkerton Volunteer Fire Department. He says he joined for his son Noah, who is almost 5 years old. "Noah loves to watch me drive out in his Dodge pumper," says Sange. But the twinkle in Sange's eyes indicates he loves the Dodge pumper as much as Noah.

The Sange family spends part of each Saturday, as do most town folk, at the post office and at the general store. "An hour can be spent just picking up one letter,"

notes Sange. At these hubs of community activity, the family joins in sometimes heated discussions about the drought, the high cost of fertilizer and the problems with kids.

Walkerton Portraits

Sange, an exuberant man in his early forties, has been writing poetry for over twenty years. His first experience at drawing with words came when he was 21. He went to a secluded California beach with a friend; there they saw a seal—dead and washed onto the sand. "I had to resurrect that seal," says Sange, "and put him back in the water." The young man who never cared about poetry wrote

*The seal would dive
casting splinters of foam,
down, submerged,
enjoying the flow of his glide.*
And he's been writing poetry ever since.

For almost as long as Sange has

been writing poetry, he has tried to capture the essence of a person on paper. "A good character poem is both true to the essence of a real person and discovers a fictional character in the language. I want to create a blend of the individual and the imagined type so anyone can recognize my character, yet find out someone new," says Sange.

Sange was invited to read a poem as the entertainment at the volunteer fire department's banquet for wives. This annual affair is a big event, and Sange was nervous, "I didn't know what they'd think," he says. He read his poem about L.W. who was there in the room. "After being elbowed by his chuckling buddies, L.W. slapped me on the shoulder, crushed my hand, and said, 'You've got me.' The impact of that moment was better than any publication," Sange says.

The next year Sange was again invited to provide entertainment for the banquet, and read other new poems.

Walkerton and its people are slowly being captured in words, not only for Sange, as a poet, but for the town's enjoyment. Here's a sampling.



Why I'm A Member of the Volunteer Fire Dept

Always the chance
to drop everything and hold on
to a big, rapid, shiny red thing
through town.

Past our house round the bend
yelping at my yelping son
always in time for him to point out
that the grasping, standing man on the back
is DAD!



LW

Tow-headed, grease-smeared,
chunky rambunctuous worker,
he's all LW and stands for nothing else.

He'd just as soon lift pigiron as hold a big kid
like a snug grocery bag under one arm
or toss two hundred pound friends in the air.

Tall thick tires on the raised
chassis of his midnight blue,
mellow-roaring pickup.

All day wrenching tires off their rims
with a crowbarred thunk,
hammering on an anvil,
making a blowtorch pop—
started up diesels mutter and throb.

First to dash to the firehouse door;
at the wheel of the engine singing
with a twang over the CB:
"I'm goin to the fire
and havin a good time . . ."

Drinking beer in a parked truck
at night with three silent buddies
and his tickled giggling daughter Wendy
all on the dark front seat . . .

"Whatcha doin LW?"

"Just watchin the paint dry
on Farrel Cropper's store."



Errand Lady

Yodelling "hello"
she comes bearing sugary
desserts we'd like to love
and a laugh that is a gasping
frantic kazoo.

Under a knitted peaked baby's cap,
her hair is up in a nest
of coiled braids.
Under black supervising brows,
thick naked glasses,
her brown eyes are jolly and huge.

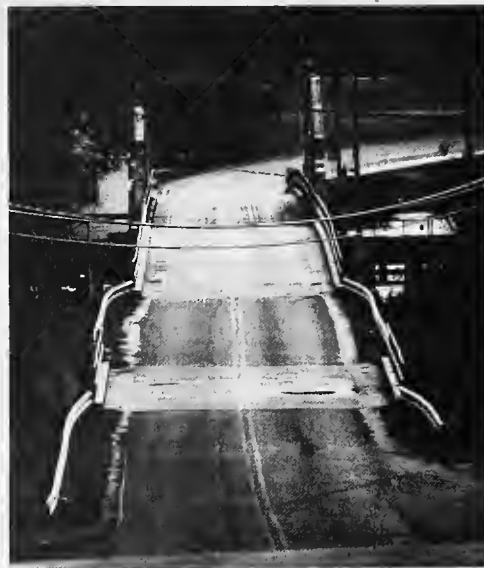
Along with herself she brings
mason jars of wine-jello
custard, elderberry preserves
with licked-on labels
of tiny script:
"Prepared by Thelma Minter."

Everywhere on errands,
on the verge of one spot,
she is jumpy, punctual,
and always on the way out.

Obese eaters, meringue-haters,
gasping thankers,
even some hungry people
suddenly stuffed
are strewn over her route.

What loss,
impossible gratitude,
are all these giving-raids getting at?
We made her bread she couldn't take,
and tried to invite her in.

Still she keeps calling to ask
if she can come over soon
only to arrive and say
"I've got to be getting on."
But each time she comes
she arrives a little more.



Oscar

He's made it so many years
to the empty town square he's come
to be expected forever.
Each day at 7AM he arrives
to loiter on time.

Beneath a huge red bow tie,
a stained vest
with a chained watch,
he totes himself to a shuffling trudge
in old boots leaking toes.

In front of the postoffice and grocery,
he moons at the beertruck
and pleads with its driver—
indignant twitches
over the weary kindness of his face.

Grimy, dapper,
hunched buzzard perched
on the fence across the street,
he guzzles properly from a brown paperbag.

Beneath a sleet-frozen beard,
or brow bubbling with sweat,
wound in mufflers,
surrounded in trousers, all day
he will wait in the open to mind our town,
or hike five miles to catch his nap
in a wheelless, sunken, rusted truck.

But somehow always he knows my car
just as I'm about to hurry home from work.
Risen from his wreck, he shoves off his stupor,
and staggers fast across the street.
A diligent man with deadlines, an appointment to keep,
each day he stops me in time to declare—
"I'll be getting back to you later, hear."



Hanging Out

They have to go somewhere to lurk.
Among the islands of gaspumps,
they crouch in the dark—
guzzle and burp.

Someone is always driving up
to throb exhaust
and slouch a head
over a car windowsill.

He has just said "yeah"
to "Whatchya doin?"—
lit up for the cool dangle
and gasp,
to keep track of his own
breath lingering
under the all-night neon
Pepsi sign.

Suddenly he's got
to make tires shriek,
race his super-charged Chevy
over the town's one dead street.

Once again he is no longer
left behind a listening hard
to the roar of one car tunneling out—
the cave in of its echo under the night.

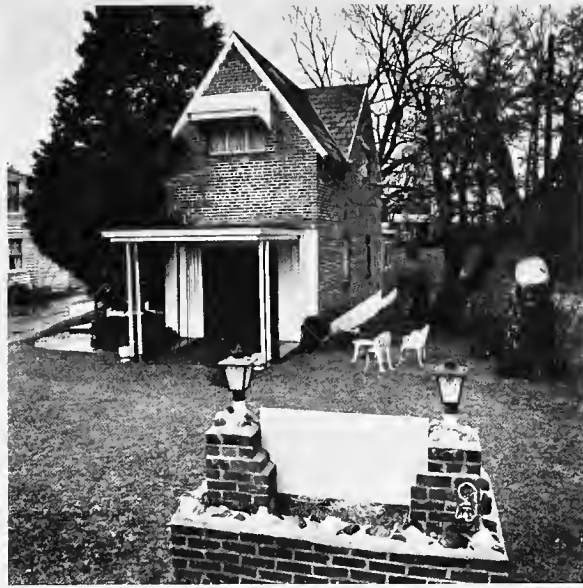


Escape

The poolhall at noon is a hoard of dark.
Cool teens chalk their long cues
and squint over a tip. Each waits his turn
to hold back. Each aims to be right.
No one's been sure for some time
whether it's the orange, green, or red ball
that should click and neatly disappear.

No one's so bored he must look out
through the window in the distance
where two kids rising
toward orange and red kites
run out over a meadow
in yellow and green shirts.

Their stout grandmother
with both feet on earth,
plump forearms hugged
about herself warns
"You kids hold tight!"
But each already is a peak
of sky let go
forever farther out.



Cottage of Peace

One can see at any time
a little red gingerbread garage
under shade trees next to a pond.
One can hardly tell it holds inside
a rarely visible gleaming black car.

While ducks glide on mirrored clouds,
and willows point out and dip in themselves,
one can still overlook
the silent circle of stone chairs,
even a child's always empty swing.

Once in a while from a cottage
with its windows painted out black,
a man in a dark suit
appears on watch
behind glasses of dazzling chrome.

He Plants One A Week —LW

Each morning at the postoffice
he picks up his mail
and waits a while.

Between dark bowler and wingtip shoes,
winking and glum, he faces you
like a henchman behind your back.

All day with candle-colored skin,
a sheen on his suit,
he relentlessly appears all over town.

Closed and innocent
as a breadtruck, his baby
blue van drove in at dusk.

Now late into the dark,
one shimmering light tells you
there is another one to be seen—

Just behind the gingerbread trim
on the gaunt facade
of his viewing-room garage.



Rose

I have cross-eyes just like Papa.
I know that's why he hates me.
Threw me against the woodstove
when I was only a baby—the scars
didn't go away even when I started
to go out. To fool the old man,
my sister and I would climb
out of the window and go
dancing on our own.
But I'd always get caught
coming in late.
When Champ (that's really his name)
found me in my father's house
(it was during the Occupation
when American boys were on the loose)
I was only 17
and had to ask my father's permission
to get married and go away.
Papa gave it so fast . . .
he could've put a stop to anything.
You should've seen his Nazi
helmet and gun—Mama
always kept me away
whenever Papa came home
for a rest from the war . . .
So when he asked to be my husband,
I went off with the other side.
Champ brought me to big America
and his little home town.
I cut hair, make sweet apple cider,
sell low cholesterol eggs,
and work here at the country store.

Each day my son drives up
in his hot truck
and comes in for a beer.
He calls me "Mumma"
and I call him "Dummkopf"
but I love the little sucker . . .
(I kick him in the butt
if he get out of line) . . .
I know I'm still cross-eyed like Papa
but I feel just right
when I zip up
my GULF jumpsuit
and pump for customers
that like me
because I try to be polite,
and can't help it when I say "sheist."
✻

Sports

Men's Basketball

With a victory over No. 10 South Alabama in their pockets, the VCU Rams continued their recovery from a three game losing streak in early January. The 86-70 win over the Jaguars (No. 10 in UPI poll, 11 in AP poll) was a definite high point of the season and was called "our second biggest win ever" (after the win over Alabama Birmingham last year which took the Rams into the NCAA playoffs) by coach J. D. Barnett.

The season began with the Virginia Tipoff Tournament. VCU edged Lafayette 44-40 before falling to Virginia, destined to be No. 1 in the country, 77-62. Danny Kottak made the all-tournament team on the strength of 27 points in 2 games.

VCU opened its home season at the Richmond Coliseum with a 77-58 win over William & Mary and followed by topping Richmond 88-76. Kenny Stancell starred with 41 points and 29 rebounds in the two games and Monty Knight scored 28 against the Spiders.

The wins continued at Norfolk as VCU topped Old Dominion 65-56. Knight and Sherod each



had 18 points and Stancell added 14. The 46-point week gave Knight Sun Belt Player of the Week honors.

The pre-Christmas schedule ended with wins over Georgia

State (81-69) and Cincinnati (78-58). Greg McCray had two big games, totalling 43 points and 31 rebounds.

In the Times-Dispatch Invitational, the Rams opened the tournament with a 57-51 win over

Rams Do It Again!

VCU Sun Belt Champs; Win NCAA Bid

VCU's Rams became the first team to repeat as Sun Belt Conference tournament champions.

The championship game against the University of Alabama—Birmingham went into overtime after a 57-57 tie. Edmund Sherod was fouled

with four seconds of overtime play remaining. He had two shots. He stepped to the free-throw line and missed the first. But he hit the second.

This 62-61 victory over the UAB Blazers made the Rams the first team nationally to qualify for the NCAA playoffs.

Early in the game Kenny Stancell, who was named the tournament's Most Valuable Player, and Greg McCray worked under the boards to totally dominate the Blazers, with

Stancell pulling down 12 rebounds and McCray 10. Monty Knight assisted with an additional 9 rebounds.

Stancell led the double figure shooting with 20 points, Knight had 12, and Edmund Sherod had 10.

Coach J. D. Barnett said the key to winning was "making the pressure plays, which made the difference." He added, "These guys never give up."



Virginia Tech in which VCU overcame a slow start to rally for a 22-22 halftime tie and then pulled away to win in the second half. The Rams won the championship (their first) with a 61-44 trouncing of Old Dominion. The Rams held ODU to only two field goals in the last 12 minutes as the game turned into a rout. Edmund Sherod was the tournament's MVP and was joined on the all-tournament team by Kottak and Stancell. Thus ended 1980.

The new year began with an invasion by South Alabama, ranked No. 15 in the polls at the time. The Jaguars stretched their road winning streak to 16 with a 76-62 win.

Then the Rams took to the road, travelling to Birmingham to

face UAB. The Blazers emerged with a 67-65 win, and Ram coach J. D. Barnett emerged very upset because of the officiating, "mistakes at the scorer's table and intimidation by Blazer coach Gene Bartow."

A 73-68 loss to rejuvenated South Florida ended the trip. Once again, the Rams were unable to rally late in the game as they were hampered by a scoring slump which claimed Sherod and Knight (22 combined points on the road trip).

The losing streak was snapped with an 86-75 win on regional television over UNCC. Danny Kottak scored 20 points and won the player of the game award. The Rams then traveled to Atlanta to face Georgia State and came away with an 84-71 win in which they had a 25-point lead with 5:00 left. Greg McCray had 18 points and

his second straight 18 rebound game while Stancell added 24 points. Then came the game at South Alabama.

The season continues with chances for revenge against the Blazers and Bulls. The Rams are counting on a late season surge similar to last year's to prepare them for the Sun Belt Tournament and a chance at post-season play.

Notes: Stancell has double figure scoring in 14 of 15 games—Sherod and Kottak have joined the 1,000-point club this season—Sherod has already set career records for assists (breaking Dave Edwards' old mark) and minutes played (snapping Ren Watson's record)—after 15 games, four Rams in double figure scoring—Stancell (16.3), Kottak (13.0), Knight (11.1) and Sherod (10.5)—Stancell (9.3) and McCray (9.6) are best rebounders in the conference—Sherod tops in Sun Belt assists (6.6)—McCray set school record with 10-10 effort from field vs. Cincinnati—Sherod's 15 assists vs. Cincinnati tied school mark—4 turnovers at South Alabama is fewest in VCU's history.

Women's Basketball

First in the state! That's the ambition of Mike Mays and the VCU women's basketball team. And they're there with a 6-0 record (9-2 overall) through January 22.

The surprise leader for the veteran club is freshman guard Connie Watford. The 5-9 rookie from Hampton is averaging 15.6 points per game, hitting 69.5% from the field, and is second on the team in rebounds (6.6), assists (27) and steals (33). She has helped ease the loss (to knee injury) of her sister Barbara.

Junior all-state center Becky Crow has also been a key, with 14.5 points, 73.7% from the foul line and a team high 7.6 rebounds per game.

Mays has gotten strong efforts from all his players: Pat Perry is averaging 10.5 ppg, Nancy Williams leads the state in assists (65),

and both Susan Caskie and Rachel Jordan have had good games at forward.

The Rams' only defeats were to Division I Temple and nationally ranked Virginia. In their biggest outburst of the season, VCU erupted for 61 second half points against Hampton Institute to rally for an 83-72 league win.

The winner of the VAAW Division II regular season has the top seed in the tournament and will host a first round game. The final two rounds of the tournament are March 6-7 at Longwood with the regionals the following week at Lenior Rhyne.

The Rams expect to be there and, if prior performance is any indication, they will be!

Baseball

The VCU baseball team will play a 54-game schedule, including 32 at home this year. The Rams have 18 double-headers and 18 single games on the slate. Twenty of the home games are slated for Parker Field, eight for Horace Edwards Field, and four have not been set.

"I am very pleased by this schedule," said baseball coach Lou Martin. "We have all the state teams coming here in addition to Sun Belt opponents Georgia State, UAB, and UNCC. In addition, after our season-opening spring trip, we only have nine away dates."

The spring trip features three games at Georgia State, double-headers at UNCC and UAB as well as a single game at Davidson. The first home game is a March 20th double-header against Shippensburg State.

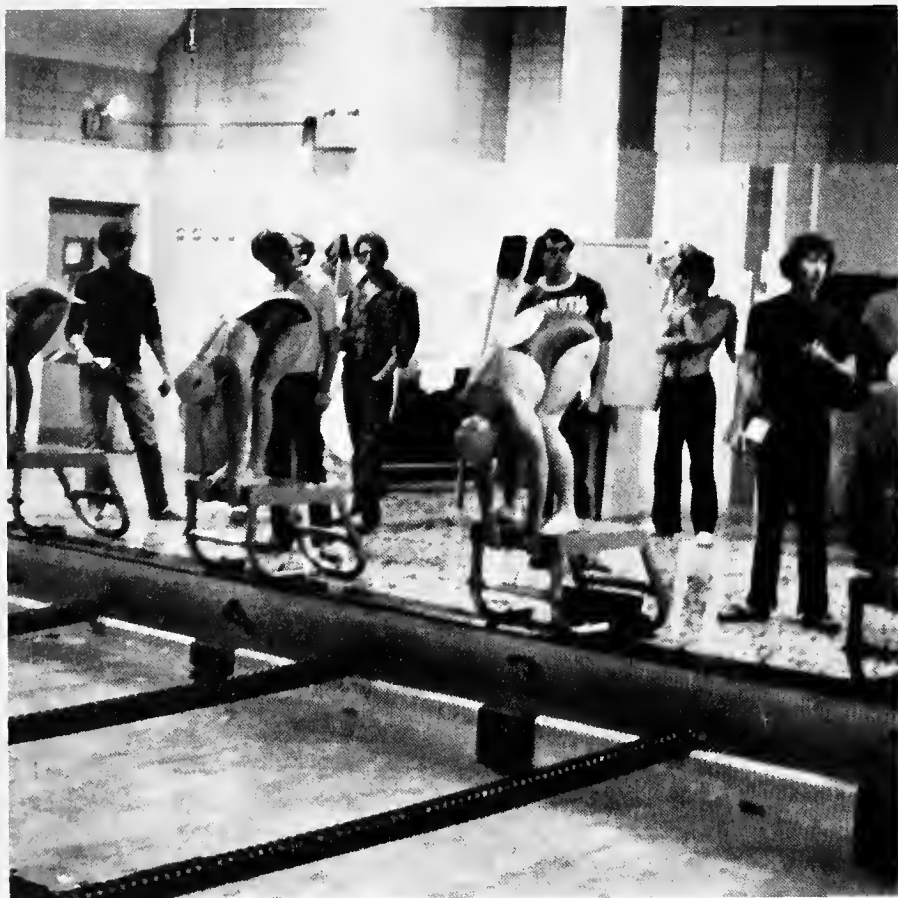
One of the highlights of the spring is a double-header at Parker Field on April 22nd with VCU facing Richmond in the opener (4:30) and the Richmond Braves playing Syracuse in the nightcap.



VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY

1981 Baseball Schedule

DAY	DATE	OPPONENT	SITE	TIME
Mon.	Mar. 9	Georgia State (2)	Away	1:30
Tue.	Mar. 10	Georgia State	Away	2:00
Wed.	Mar. 11	Alabama in Birmingham (2)	Away	1:00 (CST)
Thu.	Mar. 12	Davidson	Away	3:00
Fri.	Mar. 13	UNC Charlotte (2)	Away	1:00
Wed.	Mar. 18	Old Dominion	Away	3:00
Fri.	Mar. 20	Shippensburg State (2)	HOME	1:30
Sat.	Mar. 21	Shippensburg State (2)	HOME	1:30
Sun.	Mar. 22	Lock Haven State	HOME	2:00
Tue.	Mar. 24	Georgia State (2)	HOME	1:30
Thu.	Mar. 26	George Mason	Away	3:00
Fri.	Mar. 27	Pittsburgh	HOME	3:00
Sat.	Mar. 28	Catholic (2)	HOME	1:00
Sun.	Mar. 29	Vermont (2)	HOME	1:00
Mon.	Mar. 30	Delaware (2)	HOME	1:00
Tue.	Mar. 31	Virginia Tech (2)	Away	1:00
Wed.	Apr. 1	Old Dominion	Away	3:00
Sat.	Apr. 4	Liberty Baptist (2)	Away	1:00
Tue.	Apr. 7	Old Dominion	HOME	3:00
Wed.	Apr. 8	Richmond	Away	3:00
Fri.	Apr. 10	Virginia	Away	3:00
Sat.	Apr. 11	Alabama in Birmingham (2)	HOME	1:00
Sun.	Apr. 12	James Madison (2)	HOME	1:00
Mon.	Apr. 13	Liberty Baptist (2)	HOME	1:00
Wed.	Apr. 15	Virginia	HOME	3:00
Fri.	Apr. 17	George Mason	HOME	3:00
Sat.	Apr. 18	UNC Charlotte (2)	HOME	6:00
Mon.	Apr. 20	Catholic (2)	Away	1:00
Wed.	Apr. 22	Richmond	HOME	TBA
Thu.	Apr. 23	William & Mary	HOME	3:00
Sat.	Apr. 25	Towson State	HOME	3:00
Sun.	Apr. 26	Towson State	HOME	3:00
Mon.	Apr. 27	William & Mary	Away	3:00
Tue.	Apr. 28	VMI (2)	Away	1:00
Wed.	Apr. 29	Virginia Tech (2)	HOME	1:00
Thu.	Apr. 30	Old Dominion	HOME	3:00
May 8-11		SUN BELT TOURNAMENT	Away	



Swimming

Despite a lack of depth which hinders the teams in dual meets, the VCU swimming teams have qualified for national competition.

The lone man to qualify is diver Mark Jones, who garnered 458.90 points against Virginia Tech. Coach Ron Tsuchiya is hoping for improved times as the season progresses.

The women's team has qualified members for four individual events and two relays. The 400 medley relay team of Pam Thomas, Shelly Frazier, Lee Ann Swart and Joan Lodholz had a 4:14.28 vs. James Madison while the 200 medley relay team of Thomas, Colleen Ritz, Swart and Lodholz had a 1:56.895 against Virginia Tech. Individually, Frazier has qualified for two events—50 breaststroke (33.436 vs. Virginia Tech) and 200 breaststroke (2:35.5 vs. Old

Dominion), Swart has qualified for the 50 butterfly (28.045 vs. James Madison) while Thomas is in the 200 backstroke (2:18.865 vs. James Madison).

The NCAA diving regionals are at the University of Florida on March 13-14.

Wrestling

VCU's wrestling team, under the guidance of a new coach, Vincent Roane, has been gaining recognition throughout the state.

Strong performances by heavyweight Jim Burns (14-1-1) and 190-pounder Mike Gatling (14-4) have been bright spots for the Rams this year. So has been the performance of Colin Coffey, 134-lb, with a 13-5 record. He finished fourth in the prestigious Wilkes Rose Bowl Wrestling Classic over the Christmas holidays.

All of the other men have been improving daily, according to Roane, especially Stu Idelson, 158, Danny Bowens, 118, and Chris Blomberg, 167.

Did You Know...

A Joint Effort

A new project to revitalize residential and commercial neighborhoods in Richmond was started by a group of architects, bankers, realtors, urban planners, and community leaders meeting at VCU.

The group heard urban planners at the Center for Public Affairs describe the Richmond Revitalization Project, which aims to restore the vigor of residential and commercial neighborhoods through historic preservation, adaptive use, and conservation planning.

A steering committee will set policies, choose project areas, and guide the planning process, according to project director Dr. Morton B. Gulak, associate professor of urban studies and planning.

"Initial project areas will be studied by teams composed of university faculty, graduate students and professionals in the City of Richmond planning office, and local architects who will develop social and economic profiles, identify significant structures and sites, and produce plans for marketing," he said. Completed plans will be turned over to the public for implementation by property owners, investors and others in the private sector.

The first site selected for the revitalization study is an area bounded by the north side of Broad Street, the north side of Marshall Street, First Street and Madison Street, all of which is zoned for business and commercial use.

"This area is obviously not meeting its potential," said Gulak. "Though it contains numerous businesses including a bank, florist, auto repair garage, cafes, two restored theaters and a museum, its weaknesses include several vacant buildings and occupied buildings that are not maintained.

"The steering committee was

impressed with the potential of the area because of improvements planned or underway in areas adjacent to it, and because of improvements begun within it," he said.

The study will include residential improvements along with business improvements, while retaining the character of the neighborhood. The first step of the study will involve interviewing business owners and residents in and near the area to learn what they might like to have in the neighborhood. The group will also perform a market study which will involve gathering a number of facts about the area, including census information, income ranges, an analysis of shopping patterns, and travel patterns in and out of the area.

"We will study the buildings to determine their potential for adaptive reuse or improvement of their current use," says Gulak, "and we'll examine other aspects of the environment such as sidewalks, trees, parks, parking, color, texture and signs through a technique called urban design analysis."

Completion of the study is expected by mid-May, 1981, and publication and public dissemination of the results should occur by mid-summer.

Encasement May Overcome Rejection

Living, insulin-producing cells that are encased in tiny man-made capsules have been implanted in diabetic rats and have returned the rats to normalcy for three weeks.

The microcapsules protected the transplanted pancreatic islet cells from rejection by the rats' natural defense mechanisms. Transplantation rejection has been a major obstacle to controlling diabetes by transplantation of the pancreas.

The new experiments promise eventual use of pancreatic islet cell transplantation in treating human diabetes, according to Dr. Franklin Lim of VCU and Dr. Anthony M. Sun of Connaught

Research Institute in Toronto.

The islet cells survived and prospered, enveloped in tiny, porous capsules developed by Dr. Lim in Richmond and patented by the firm that supported his research, the Damon Corporation of Needham, Massachusetts. Dr. Lim first reported the successful microencapsulation of living tissue at a scientific meeting held in March 1979 and received wide attention from the scientific and lay press when he predicted that the microcapsule technology could overcome the body's rejection mechanism.

Under the direction of Dr. Sun, scientists implanted five diabetic rats with microencapsulated pancreatic islet cells and five other diabetic rats with pancreatic islet cells that were not protected by microcapsules. The rats that received microencapsulated cells remained normal for three weeks, but the ones that received unprotected cells returned to a diabetic state after six to eight days.

"One of the great potential advantages of transplanted, microencapsulated cells is their ability to produce insulin as needed," said Dr. Lim. Current means of controlling diabetes by injections of insulin are less precise and are believed to have long-term complications including blindness, kidney disease, heart disease and nerve disorders.

The capsules are made of a non-toxic polysaccharide membrane that allows body nutrients and glucose to enter and react with the cells which secrete insulin. Pores in the capsules are small enough to screen out agents of the body's defense mechanisms, primarily white blood cells, preventing destruction of the pancreatic cells by the rejection process.

The capsules act like the sac around an egg yolk or the placenta adjacent to the human fetus—protecting life, while allowing food, oxygen and waste to flow across the membrane.

Additional clusters of microen-

capsulated rat pancreas cells continued to live and produce insulin in laboratory culture dishes for longer than four months. This experimental success suggests a new production source of natural insulin.

Third in the list of leading killer diseases, diabetes generally involves a deficiency of insulin, a hormone produced in the pancreas that helps the body use glucose and other sugars and carbohydrates. There are an estimated 10 million diabetics in the United States. Some 1.5 million adults and children control their condition with daily injections of animal insulin.

Only rarely has successful human pancreas transplantation been accomplished in the past. Transplanted whole human pancreases or human islet cells have been rejected by recipients, except when the pancreas tissue of several human fetuses has been transplanted to a single recipient.

Previously reported islet cell transplantation in animals required long-term injections of anti-rejection drugs which suppress the body's defenses against infection. The long-term use of such drugs would not be acceptable in the treatment of human diabetics, the researchers stated.

A St. Louis research team has recently reported successful transplantation in animals of unencapsulated islets following a single injection of anti-rejection drugs. But no other scientists have been successful in duplicating their experiment which was based on incubating islet cells in a higher-than-normal concentration of oxygen for seven days before transplantation.

Eventually, the microcapsules may need replacement, the scientists said. At that point, a new supply of encapsulated cells would be implanted in the liver, spleen, abdominal cavity, muscles, or under the skin, but the best site has yet to be determined. Since the microcapsules are so tiny, they could be injected with a hypodermic needle, the scientists suggested.

Dr. Lim said that microcapsules have several other potentials for use, including the mass production of drugs in microencapsulated tissue cultures and the microencapsulation of red and white blood cells for longevity and cancer therapy. He said that the microcapsule technology is ideal for creating an artificial liver using living liver cells.

Sport for the Mind

Q: How many electoral votes are needed to win the Presidency of the United States?

A: 270

Q: What mammal is the largest eventooed, hoofed, non-ruminating animal on earth?

A: Hippopotamus

The above questions are sample toss-up questions, each worth ten

points, for the College Bowl.

These questions determine which team may then earn bonus points.

According to Terri Delahunty, program advisor, Student Activities Office, the College Bowl questions test a team's knowledge of liberal arts and trivia.

Since fall, teams of students have competed for places on VCU's varsity team. Students who will compete for the university are chosen for the number of questions answered and the kinds of questions answered.

To determine national regional finalists players represented the university at a regional competition in mid-November at Central Piedmont Community College in North Carolina. Each team in these regionals tries to be first to win three consecutive games. A

loss means elimination from the tournament. These three-time winners retire from regular season play undefeated; if there aren't enough three-time winners at season's end, the field is completed by high scoring two-time winners.

"Unfortunately, VCU's team was defeated in the first round by Wake Forest, the regional champion," says Delahunty, "but we did get in a lot of practice games. We now know more about the competition and the type of questions asked."

Since the defeat, the team's members have been practicing each weekend. The team uses questions supplied by faculty or questions from thirty College Bowl game packages.

It takes a while to become used to the quick recall technique

SUMMER STUDIES 1981

VCU Summer Studies 1981 gives you the choice of nearly 1,000 undergraduate and graduate classes and workshops. Classes are offered in the mornings, afternoons and evenings to fit a wide variety of schedules.

Advance Mail Registration

February 23-May 4 for classes beginning in May
February 23-May 22 for classes beginning in June
February 23-July 1 for classes beginning in July

In-Person Registration

May 14, 9 a.m.-8 p.m., first floor Hibbs Bldg. for classes beginning in May or on June 6
June 9, 9 a.m.-8 p.m., first floor Hibbs Bldg., for all other classes

Calendar

Classes Start	No. Wks.	Classes End
May 18	3	June 5
May 18	5	June 19
May 26	3	June 12
May 26/27 (evening)	8	July 15/16
June 6 (Saturday)	11	Aug. 15
June 15	4½	July 15
June 15	6	July 23
June 15	9	Aug. 14
June 15/16 (evening)	8	Aug. 5/6
June 22	5	July 24
June 22/23	8	Aug. 12/13
July 16	4½	Aug. 14
July 27	3	Aug. 14

For additional information, Bulletins or registration materials contact the office of Evening and Summer Studies, Room 114, 901 W. Franklin St., Richmond, VA 23284; (804) 257-0200.

DIVISION OF CONTINUING STUDIES AND PUBLIC SERVICE

necessary for a championship team and also takes time to become used to analyzing College Bowl questions.

"The team did well on history and current affairs; what we need to work on is music and mathematics," says Delahunty. In order to have the team ready for spring competitions, the team has been working with H. W. Carle of the music department and Robert H. Johnston and Dr. David F. Bauer of the mathematics department.

The team's members are: Richard A. Cronin, Jr., pharmacy 1982; John W. Edwards, senior, English; Peter C. MacPherson, sophomore, mass communications; Sylvia C. Mann, junior, biology/philosophy; Paul A. Mazuca, junior, biology/philosophy; James C. Nuttle, senior, communication arts; Bryan K. Selz, senior, philosophy; and Leo G. Simonetta, senior, business/marketing.

Questioning the T-Cell

Scientists at MCV have been given \$59,709 from the National Foundation for Ileitis and Colitis for a two-year project to investigate the role of a recently discovered type of white blood cell which affects inflammatory bowel disease.

Dr. Charles O. Elson, associate professor of medicine, will serve as the principal investigator for the project.

Elson says the project will attempt to determine whether certain white blood cells are helpful in controlling flare-ups of ileitis and colitis, diseases which affect two million Americans, or whether the cells play a role in the origination of the diseases and subsequent inflammatory stages of the diseases.

The white blood cells under study are a normal part of the body's natural defense mechanisms against disease and are called T-cells because they are derived from the thymus gland.

"We hope to learn more about

these particular T-cells, whether they influence the course of ileitis and colitis positively or negatively, and to discover the specific functions of these cells in people who have either or both diseases," said Elson.

Braggin'

Dr. Charles R. Blem, associate professor, biology, has been elected a fellow of the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences (AAAS).

The honor is extended to those members "whose efforts on behalf of the advancement of science or its applications are scientifically or socially distinguished."

Dr. Jack A. Duncan, professor, educational services, received the Virginia Personnel and Guidance Association's Career Service Award for 1980 at the organization's annual meeting.

Eileen Hardigan, administrator, obstetrics and gynecology, has been elected vice-president/president elect of the Association of Managers of Gynecology and Obstetrics.

Dr. Louis S. Harris, professor and chairman, pharmacology, has been elected to the 1980-85 Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USPC).

Dr. Harry Lyons (dentistry 1923) was presented the Distinguished Service Award of the American Dental Association at the association's annual meeting. The award is the highest honor the ADA presents. Dr. Lyons, dean emeritus, was dean of the School of Dentistry from 1951 to 1970.

Gerard B. McCabe, director, University Libraries, has been appointed to an advisory committee for a second edition of *Planning Academic and Research Libraries*, to be published by the American Library Association.

Dr. Nancy B. McWilliams, asso-

ciate professor, pediatric hematology-oncology, was named one of ten women of the year by the Richmond area YWCA. She has specialized in the study of childhood leukemia and hemophilia. She has also been involved in teaching, patient care and research, and was instrumental in the development of the Ronald McDonald House, a home where the parents of children with serious illnesses can stay inexpensively while their children are in Richmond for extended treatment.

Dr. Glenn A. Miller, assistant professor, microbiology, has been awarded an American Cancer Society grant to study "Macrophage Heterogeneity in Tumor Immunity."

Dr. Edward H. Peebles, Jr. (B.S. health and physical education 1957), associate professor, preventive medicine, has been appointed by City Council to the Richmond Human Relations Commission and has been selected as a member of the board of directors of the Association for the Behavioral Sciences and Medical Education.

Dr. Michael D. Pratt, assistant professor, economics, is a member of the professional staff of Richmond's Capital City Government Commission, serving as a consultant.

Ann Pryor (B.S. nursing 1972), oncology nurse clinician, has been elected vice-president/president-elect of the Association of Pediatric Oncology Nursing.

Ann Robbins, director, dietetic internship, has been named to the Commission on Accreditation, the accrediting agency of the American Dietetic Association, for a three-year term.

Robert L. Schneider, associate professor and assistant dean, social work, was one of twenty persons chosen by Governor John N. Dalton to attend the White House Conference on Aging. The conference is held once every ten years for the setting of national policies on aging which will affect the next ten-year period.

Whatever Happened To...

A Quick Trip

Sherri Lee Rose (B.S. nursing 1975), a pediatric nurse practitioner at the Child Development Clinic of Roanoke, received a telephone call on October 30, 1979, which changed her life. The call was from a friend at the Appalachian Division of the American Red Cross. He was recruiting volunteer nurses for a Cambodian refugee camp and needed a pediatric nurse or mid-wife. Was she interested? She was, and accepted the next day.

One day later she received notification of her acceptance. The next day, November 2, was her last day at the clinic, and on November 5 she left Roanoke for Washington, D.C. The next day she was briefed; the next, headed, for Geneva, Switzerland and another briefing. On November 10, she was in Bangkok and by November 12 at the refugee camp, Kamput.

The camp is located less than 50 miles from the Cambodian border in the Chanthaburi Province and less than 10 miles from the Gulf of Siam.

She was one of the first group of nurses to arrive at a refugee camp, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Within two hours of her arrival at Kamput, refugees were brought in by the Thai military. Military personnel had already processed the refugees' papers and had a card on each individual which included the person's name, age, sex and village. The military also made the initial decisions regarding refugee placement in the camp or in the camp's hospital.

Kamput is a small refugee village, since its total population numbers close to 1,500, while other camps have as many as 40,000 persons. When the refugees initially entered the camp



Cambodian greeting.



Children waiting in out-patient line.



A Swiss nurse supervising water boiling.



Sherri L. Rose.

there were fewer than 30 children under the age of 5, fewer than 75 children under the age of 12, and only five persons over 40. And only three women were pregnant. Due to the stress caused by the flight from Cambodia and the lack of food and water, the majority of women had also stopped menstruating.

"They're running away from something so bad that they choose to survive in the jungles, chew bark, and drink water out of the swamps. How the refugees ever survived physically or emotionally is amazing. When I look back, I think of what humans can do to other humans, and I don't understand," says Rose.

Medical problems varied while she was at the camp, but the biggest problem was establishing medical standards based on eastern medicine, rather than the more advanced practices of western medicine.

Rose helped deliver one baby. Medical supplies were not available, not even an umbilical clamp for the cord. The baby weighed only four pounds, which is slight even for a Cambodian baby, but the baby survived.

"All we could do was administer medication and feed and comfort them. And for the first two weeks we had only one practicing physician. We (nurses) also had to accept a maternal role because very few children had parents," says Rose.

After two weeks the camp routine became fairly regular with the nurses working 12 to 14 hour days. Yet, some like Rose, spent extra time with the refugees singing songs or just keeping them company. As more volun-

teers arrived, including groups of Southern and American Baptists, more time was devoted to just being with the refugees.

Many countries offered medical assistance and food or supplies, usually through the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, but sometimes as individual nations. One major project of the U.N. commission was the every other day supply of food to the refugees. This rationing consisted of rice, vegetables and dried fish.

Rose notes that at first there was "a hesitation on the part of the refugees to trust us. But we got to know them even though we had to communicate using sign language. After a short period of time the refugees picked up 'okay' which we did say a lot.

Rings



Class Rings

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As I would pass a group of people they'd say 'okay' and it meant a lot. It was more than just a word; it meant we were friends."

A real communication breakthrough came when it was learned that a few Cambodians could speak French. All necessary communication was then translated from English, to French, to Cambodian, and back. Later in her stay a Cambodian from Richmond, Virginia, arrived with a Southern Baptist group to translate and give language lessons. In less than six weeks, doctors, nurses and other volunteers could converse in Cambodian using simple sentences, because their language is a simple language.

There were noticeable improvements in the refugees. After three weeks a weight gain was obvious in most of the population; by the fourth week, as depression lifted and bodies became physically stronger, smiles began to appear; and by the fifth week some refugees started planting gardens.

Rose's trip was cut short by one and a half months. It was Christmas Eve, and she wanted to telephone her parents. She was taking a taxi into town when the driver assaulted and almost murdered her. Since her arrival back in Virginia, she has undergone reconstructive surgery for her wounds. But, even though she was attacked, she has no regrets for the months spent in Cambodia. She wonders about the Cambodian refugees and their lives. She wonders if her friends are still alive; if they have had to flee again.

She feels that what happened to her could have happened anywhere and doesn't discourage others from going.

She has picked up her life again and works part-time. She has also started the master's degree program at U.Va. in pediatric nursing.

For her life goes on, as it does for the refugees.

'17

Basil B. Jones (M.D. '17) retired from active practice in 1968, but he is still actively studying the prevention and treatment of degenerative diseases.

'32

Addie H. Gale (B.S. nursing '32) is retired. She is busy working with United Methodist Women at the local and district levels and with Eastern Star.

'35

Somomon Disick (M.D. '35) is retired. In October 1980 he was elected a member of the Institutional Review Board and Bio-Medical Review Committee, School of Human Development, Pennsylvania State University.

'46

Patricia Royal Perkinson (B.S., psychology '46) director of community services at J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College in Richmond, has been elected to a two-year term as chairman of the Board of the Virginia Division, American Cancer Society. She was recently named Press Woman of the Year by the Virginia Press Women, the second time the former secretary of the Commonwealth has been accorded this honor.

'48

Phyllis Alfriend Taylor (B.S. social science '48) is in her twelfth year as an elementary teacher for Richmond Public Schools.

'49

Lola M. Shiflet (B.F.A. drama '49) is employed as business administrator of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City.

'50

The Northeast Alabama Regional Medical Center in Anniston, Alabama, announced the association of **George C. Ritchie, Jr.** (M.D. '50) as its new director and chairman of the Department of Psychiatry.

'51

Edith M. Merritt Oliver (St. Philip nursing '51) has retired after 25 years as community health nurse with the Department of Human Services, Washington, D. C.

'52

Dewey H. Bell, Jr. (D.D.S. '52) became a member of the Federated Organizations of Prosthodontists.

'53

Gilda Kruger Schenker (B.S. social science/sociology '53) is in a new career as a budget analyst for the District of Columbia government.

'54

Henderson P. Graham (D.D.S. '54) is president of the American Association of Dental Examiners.

David H. Smalley (dramatic arts '54) is producing and directing television programs for the South Carolina Educational Television Network. His productions include "The Garden Spot," which is in syndication, "How the Other Half Laughs," "The Mighty Gents," and "Carolighting," a one hour Christmas special for PBS.

'55

The Richmond Young Women's Christian Association honored Jean L. Harris (M.D. '55) for her achievements in government at their 92nd annual meeting. Harris was honored by the association for her contributions to community health care and her commitment to eliminating discrimination.

Mary Lou H. Moore (B.S. nursing '55) became a fellow of the American Academy of Nursing in September 1980.

'57

David G. Williamson, Jr. (M.H.A. '57), executive vice-president of the Hospital Corporation of America, was appointed to the National Council for Health Planning by the secretary of Health and Human Services.

Percy Wootton (M.D. '57, resident '60) was elected to the post of president of the Medical Society of Virginia.

'58

Lester L. Lamb (M.H.A. '58) is president of the Virginia Hospital Association, chairman of the Virginia Hospital Insurance Referral's Subscriber Advisory Committee, and a member of the Virginia Health Service Cost Review Commission, which he was appointed to by Governor Dalton.

Philip G. McKown, Jr. (B.S. business '58) former owner and president of Custom Mailers & Consultants Inc., is now an associate with Needle's Eye Ministries Inc. in Richmond. This is a Christian ministry to professional and business people.

James L. Ross (D.D.S. '58) was recently honored by the Central Indiana Soaring Society Inc. as its founder and as a twenty year charter member.

'59

Still Life with Woodpecker, the third novel of Tom Robbins (B.S. journalism '59) is, according to a review in the *Richmond News Leader*, "quite simply, one of the most humorous and perceptive novels to come along in the last quarter of the 20th century."

Robert G. Sanderson (B.F.A. fashion illustration '59) has been the director of advertising for Herman's World Sporting Goods, W. R. Grace, New York, for the past year. Some of his work was included in an advertising design textbook which was published by the University of South Carolina in January 1981.

'60

Betsy A. Brampton (B.S. nursing '60), an associate professor of maternal-child nursing at MCV, has completed the process leading to certification as a nurse practitioner in obstetrics and gynecology.

Robert G. Buchanan (B.F.A. dramatic arts '60) is treasurer for Century Theatre in New York City.

'65

Edward T. Lippy, Jr. (B.S. general business '65) is president of Lippy's University Tire and Automobile Center in Richmond.

J. Dennis Mull (M.D. '65) is in his fifth year at the Department of Family Medicine at the University of California Irvine where he is an associate professor.

'66

Peggy Hardy Moore (B.F.A. interior design '66) exhibited her watercolor paintings at the Hampton Center for the Arts and Humanities.

Rudolph O. Shackelford (B.M. composition and organ '66) was commissioned to compose a composition for the Virginia Music Teachers Association's 16th annual meeting. The work, titled, "With the Gift of an

Alabaster Tortoise," was based on a poem by James Wright, and was scored for mezzo-soprano, flute, guitar and cello.

'67

A special casualty insurance course on all forms of insurance protection for both individuals and business firms was completed by G. Baxton Barger (B.S. business management '67), a representative of Aetna Life & Casualty in Staunton, Virginia.

'68

Gray "Buzz" Morris (B.A. history '68) has returned to VCU to work on a master of public administration. From 1969 to 1973 he served in the U.S. Air Force and was stationed in Japan. In 1974 he completed a master in guidance and counseling from Old Dominion University and became employed as a probations officer for the Virginia State Department of Corrections.

Robert C. Morris (B.S. retailing '68) recently moved from his position as group manager, New Product Development, Pillsbury Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, to director of marketing development, The Marriott Corporation, Washington, D.C.

'69

Clyde M. Fowler, Jr. (B.F.A. communication arts and design '69) has been with the North Carolina School of the Arts for six years as director of the high school visual arts program and as instructor of drawing for both the high school and college classes. He also designed costumes for the school's production of *The Rite of Spring* and recently choreographed a piece commissioned by the North Carolina Dance Theatre.

John D. T. Hartman, Jr. (M.H.A. '69) represented Virginia Commonwealth University at the inauguration of Dr. John E. Anderson as president of Christopher Newport College, Hampton, Virginia.

'70

David W. Clements (B.S. advertising '70) was transferred from Exxon Company, U.S.A.'s Eastern Region Employee Relations Department in Baltimore, Maryland, to their headquarter's Employee Relations Department in Houston, Texas.

Stephen Y. Dickinson (B.S. accounting '70) is a CPA and an audit

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principal with Arthur Young & Company. In addition to his client responsibilities, he serves as director of recruiting for the Richmond office.

Drawings, paintings and photographs by **Etta Pearlman Edwards** (B.F.A. painting and printmaking '70) were on display in the Gellman Room of the Richmond Public Library.

'71

Elizabeth A. Moyer (M.S. occupational therapy '71) has been selected secretary and newsletter editor of the National Association of Activity Therapy and Rehabilitation Program Directors.

'72

David E. Bagby, Jr. (B.S. advertising '72) has been named the first full-time executive director of the MCV Foundation. The foundation is an incorporated organization which receives and manages funds for the benefit of the MCV campus.

Robinson E. Bridges, Jr. (AS electrical-electronics technology '72) has been named Central Division Substation supervisor by Virginia Electric and Power Company, Richmond, Virginia.

Douglas W. Flinchum (B.F.A. drama education '72) is beginning to be a permanent fixture at the Virginia Museum Theatre in Richmond. He is now in his eighth year as stage manager.

The Counselor of the Year Award for 1980 from the Personnel and Guidance Association was awarded to **Henry E. Ford, Jr.** (M.Ed. counselor education '72)

Melvyn L. Odom (B.F.A. fashion art '72) is a free lance artist in New York City. He has done illustrations for *Playboy*, *Time* and *Rolling Stone* and also has done book and record album covers.

Carol Bunzl Showker (B.S. social welfare '72) and **Frederick N. Showker** (B.F.A. communication arts and design '72) formed Showker Inc. in 1976 in order to design, produce and manufacture *That's Truckin'*, a children's board game. It was successfully marketed and the Showkers sold the remaining 10,000 copies. They now spend their time between their home on 18 acres in the Shenandoah Valley and their dome which they designed and built. He has also had his lithographs appear on the cover of *Communique* and was written up in *Curio*.

Thomas A. Smith (B.S. management '72) was promoted to store manager by Pleasants Hardware, Richmond. He began working for Pleasants part-time

while attending VCU in 1971 and has continued with the firm since that time.

The Board of Directors of Branch Banking and Trust Company Raleigh, North Carolina, has promoted **Peter VanGraafeiland** (M.S. business '72) to senior vice-president.

'73

Patricia Moorefield Allen (B.S. nursing '73) is a contact nurse with Vocational Placement Services Inc., a rehabilitation consultant firm which specializes in assisting injured persons to work toward using their abilities. The agency goes out and assists in the development of employment for the injured which stays within the guidelines established.

Ronald W. Bell (B.A. English '73) has been appointed sales correspondent with T. D. Williamson, Inc. in Tulsa, Oklahoma, one of the largest manufacturers of equipment for oil and natural gas industry. He recently copyrighted the board game *Recovery* and plans to market the game himself.

John N. Butz (theatre '73) writes that he joined the Screen Actors Guild approximately 10 months ago and Equity almost two years ago. Since then he has been active in shows and films. Butz says, "All in all I'm quite content." His first film was *Paternity*, starring Burt Reynolds. In the film Butz is on Reynold's softball team, and notes that he's "the heavy bearded one."

Jerri L. Cutler (B.M.E. '73) returned to Richmond after spending two years in New York City. Since her return, she has been active in productions at the Barksdale and Matt's Pub Actors' Repertory Theatre, as a soloist at the Church of Christ Scientist, giving private voice lessons, and teaching aerobic dancing.

Wilda M. Ferguson (M.S.W. '73), director of the Virginia Office on Aging, spoke at the fall meeting of the Historyland Chapter of the Virginia Council of Social Welfare. Her topic was alternative living arrangements for the elderly.

Susan F. Gilliam (B.S. special education '73) works as a biological technician for the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Salinas, California.

A. H. Robins Company has promoted **Juanita B. Leatherberry** (B.S. accounting '73) to manager of corporate accounting and reporting in the controller's office.

Pamela M. Lewis (B.F.A. dramatic art and speech '73) writes that she has a year contract for the NBC soap opera "Texas." In the production she plays a

"high-security" nurse. She is also appearing in the movie, *So Fine*, in production for Warner Brothers.

Carolyn Neale Lindsey (M.Ed. special education '73) was co-author of "Rx in the Classroom" for *Instructor* magazine.

Charles L. McLeod (M.Ed. counselor education '73) received an Ed.D. in higher education and administration from the University of Virginia.

Deborah Dane Matthew (B.F.A. dramatic art and speech '73) and her husband, Dana, are producing a play by Gardner McKay called *Sea Marks*. It is a two character love story about an Irish fisherman and a Welsh woman working for a publisher in Liverpool. The play has been produced on a regional basis, but is scheduled to open in New York this year.

The Patrick County School system has named **Kenneth W. Stanley** (M.Ed. special education '73) supervisor of special education.

Wayne G. Terry (M.H.A. '73) has recently been transferred to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as deputy project director for the commissioning of the King Faisal University Teaching Hospital, a 500 bed medical complex located in Al Khobar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

'74

William E. Schlueter III (B.F.A. dramatic art and speech '74) is entering his sixth year as entertainer-in-residence at the world's largest Quality Inn Hotel, Arlington, Virginia. He has two L.P.s, both are doing well, with the first record on its third pressing, and he also has a five-member band, Variety.

Deborah K. Duty (B.S. mass communications '74) released a 45 rpm single record. The songs are: "I Don't Want To Know," and "Wheels."

'75

Evelyn Custis Chandler (B.S. marketing '75) was promoted to senior marketing specialist at Digital Equipment Corporation, Maynard, Massachusetts, where she specializes in marketing the uses of computers within manufacturing companies.

Terry Powell DelVecchio (M.Ed. special education '75) was named Henrico's Teacher of the Year. She taught fourth grade for seven years at Chamberlayne, the same elementary school she attended as a child, and then became the resource teacher for the school. Now she is working with the Talented and Gifted Program and

with learning disabled children.

Nancy Jean Van Scoyoc (B.S. psychology '75) is author of the book, *Women, Change, and the Church*, is manager of Women in Transition, an ecumenically based project to determine how today's women are coping with change.

'76

Kathleen A. Walker (B.S. biology and sociology '76) was awarded first prize for a scientific research paper she presented at the 58th annual meeting of the Virginia Academy of Science, Medical Science Section. Her paper, "Design and Synthesis of Irreversible Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors," described her graduate work at MCV involving the design and synthesis of drugs which can selectively and irreversibly inhibit phosphodiesterase enzymes in discrete cell types.

Randolph B. Whitener (B.S. history education '76) was promoted to assistant director of planning for monetary control by the Hartford Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

'77

Roger W. Cooper (M.H.A. '77) is assistant administrator of Bluefield Community Hospital in Bluefield, Virginia.

Lon R. Davis (B.F.A. communication arts and design '77) has been appointed art director at Dan Advertising in Norfolk, teaches advertising design at night at Tidewater Community College, and freelances under the name Brand X Graphics.

Kathryn F. Gresham-Lancaster (B.F.A. theatre '77) is a member of the Screen Actors Guild and is active in theatre workshops.

Janice Kytte Seargent (M.Ed. special education '77) is in private practice in occupational therapy in Idaho Falls, Idaho. She is also a faculty member at Idaho State University, where she teaches occupational therapy.

'78

The Virginia Museum in Richmond has named **William G. Bradshaw** (M.P.A. community services '78) as museum administrator.

Nancy C. Boutchyrd (M.Ed. administration and supervision '78) is a health and physical education teacher at George Wythe High School, Richmond, where she is the field hockey and softball coach.

Lauren G. Eib (B.S. special education '78) was awarded a graduate research grant to the Real Estate and Urban Land Development Program in

the VCU School of Business by Century 21 Corporation of Virginia.

Douglas L. Elgin (M.S.W. '78) has joined the staff of The Memorial Hospital of Danville as director of social service.

Carol J. Froehlich (M.S.W. '78) was promoted to group treatment coordinator of the Department of Child Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Children's Hospital of Buffalo, New York. She will now be responsible for coordinating all activity counseling and family life education groups for the department.

Frank M. Goodman, Jr. (B.S. administration of justice and public safety '78) has been named chief of police for the town of Crewe, Virginia.

Edward B. Mulligan (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '78) is retired and works as a volunteer counselor for COPE, a hot line operation for those with problems. COPE is operated by the Middlesex Mental Health Center in Saluda, Virginia.

Gloria J. Patterson (B.S. information systems '78) was promoted by the Virginia Department of Taxation. She is a computer programmer for the department.

Amy L. Repard (M.S.W. '78) has been named the youth services coordinator for Colonial Heights, Virginia. She will direct all the city's current local youth agencies and programs.

Kay T. Sellers (B.S. distributive education '78) is currently teaching education for employment, grades 8, 9 and 10, at Clarke County High School, Berryville, Virginia.

Edward L. Tilman (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '78) is working at St. Mary's Hospital, Richmond, in the Alcoholism Detoxification Unit. He is working toward certification as a pastoral counselor, and his ministry will continue to be chemical dependency and the terminally ill. He is also going to seminary part-time for his Master of Divinity degree.

'79

Robert L. Deverick III (M.S. sociology '79) recently joined the faculty at John Tyler Community College as an instructor of sociology.

Rosemarie Greyson Fleg (M.D. '79) has completed her internship at Washington Hospital Center in Washington, D.C. and is now a resident in radiology at Sinai Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

First Virginia Bank-Colonial has promoted **William H. Hutton** (M.B.A. '79) to assistant vice-president and manager of the bank's Broad Street office in Richmond.

John S. Miller (B.S. business administration and management '79) is employed at Branch Banking and Trust Company, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Michael R. Mintz (B.S. marketing '79) is a sales representative for Collins & Aikman Textiles, Richmond, Virginia.

The Roanoke Museum of Fine Arts presented a major, juried craft festival. **Diane L. Nahan** (B.F.A. crafts '79) was one of sixty-six master craftsmen selected to exhibit in the show.

Sarah Belk Rian (M.A. art history '79) is the assistant food and wine editor for *House and Gardens* magazine. Her husband Jeffrey C. Rian (M.A. art history '79) is a dealer in rare books and does free lance writing.

'80

Wandering minstrel **John M. Benedetto** (M.S. psychology-clinical '80) presented two workshops on improvisation in Waynesboro, Virginia. He studied mime under Benny Reehl of the Celebration Mime Theatre and at the Morena Institute for Psychodrama. He is currently the drama resource manager for the talented and gifted program at Memorial Middle School in Middlefield, Connecticut.

Martin D. Croll (B.S. mass communications '80) was one of 96 journalism graduates nationwide cited for achievement by the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi.

A photographic essay by **Susan C. Dayton** (B.F.A. communication arts and design '80) documents Richmond's Hotel Jefferson, its rooms, residents and employees, and provides a record of a vanishing era at the hotel.

Patricia A. Harnois (B.S. nursing '80) went on active duty in the U.S. Navy Nurse Corps in February as an ensign.

The Virginia Chapter of the Association of Public Safety Communications Officers has appointed **Sylvia T. Hobgood** (B.S. administration of justice and public safety '80), communications supervisor for the VCU Police Department, to the association's State Training Committee. This committee will formulate and implement training standards and programs for public safety communications officers throughout Virginia.

James M. Johnson (M.S. administration of justice and public safety '80) is employed as a senior special agent with the Criminal Investigation Division of the IRS in Richmond.

Emmett R. McLane III (D.D.S. '80) has joined a dentistry practice in

Farmville, where he will practice general dentistry.

Julie E. Maconaughey (B.S. pharmacy '80) received an honorable mention for a scientific research paper she presented at the 58th annual meeting of the Virginia Academy of Science, Medical Science Section.

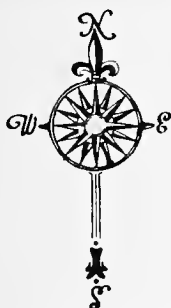
Jocelyn E. Owens (B.S. physical therapy '80) is chief physical therapist at the Camelot Nursing Home, Arlington, Virginia.

The Five Forks Chapter of the American Business Women's Association installed **Cathy H. Sherrick** (B.S. accounting '80) as a member.

The *Orange County Review* has named **Kevin C. Wood** (B.F.A. communication arts and design '80) to its advertising staff. She will assist in all phases of advertising.

'81

Soprano **Patricia M. Sauls** (M.F.A. theatre and costume design '81) was a featured soloist with the Richmond Choral Society in its production *Shout for Joy* performed during the Christmas holidays. She is currently the house manager of the Empire Theatre in Richmond and has acted in major roles in *Kiss Me Kate*, *The Sound of Music* and *Your Own Thing*.



Travel

The 1981 VCU Alumni Travel Program has something for everyone.

If you enjoy the sun and the water, join our tours to the Caribbean and to Hawaii.

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Both Summertime U.S.A. tours—Reno/San Francisco and Sun Valley/Yellowstone—offer you the chance to see some of this country's most beautiful and exciting places. From casinos to cablecars to a ride through craters of the Moon National Park, you can enjoy the sights of the American West. Each tour includes four nights in the first-named city and three nights in the latter.

For additional information, please write the Alumni Activities Office, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 23284, or telephone (804) 257-1228.

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